## Amnsements and Aleetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 1:30: Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe. "Ruy Bias." BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 1:30: "Henry the Eighth." At 8: "Macbeth." Miss Coarlotte Cushman.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—At 2 and at 8: Minstrels.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-At 1:30 and at 8: "Moorcroft." Lyceum Theaten.—At 1:30 and at 8: "Romeo and Juliet." Mass Nellson.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and at 8: Vaudeville Varieties of America.

PARK THEATER .- At 2 and at 8: "Gilded Age." John T.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-At 2 and at 8: Birch and STEINWAY HALL.-At 2 and at 8: Entertainment by

Union Square Theater.—At 1:30 and at 8: "The Sphinx." Miss Clara Morris and Miss Charlotte WALLACK'S THEATER .- At 1:30 and at 8: "The Romand

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. - Annual Exhibition SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of the picture, "Battle of Lookout Mountain."

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Oldest, Largest, and Best Accident Insur-BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Pulmomary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have

BUSINESS AND CAPITAL.—An active, energetie man wanted, to secure un excellent opportunity of adding a large retail trade in homehold goods to an established wholease business. In a large center of trade and manufactures, in the State of New-York. A horough business reputation and a few thousand dollars required. Address P. J. Z., at The Tribuse Office.

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# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1874.

# TRIPLE SHEET

It is said that France is ready to support Russia on the Eastern Question. —— The Government troops in the Argentine Republic are joining the insurgents in great numbers. — The capture of Nena Sahib is confirmed. — The Turks in Montenegro continue their outrages on the Christians.

Four citizens of Sumter County, Ala., were arraigned in Mobile yesterday, charged with conspiring against Detective Hester; a singular feature of the case is the fact that subpense for witnesses were issued before the alleged crime was committed. —— In the United States Supreme Court Attorney-General Williams prescuted resolutions of the Bar, and made culogistic remarks on the life and character of the late Judge B. R. Curtis. - Gov. Moses of South Carolina has issued a proclamation, reorganizing the Boards of Election Commissioners, so that each shall consist of one It is thought that the campaign against the In-dians will be ended within a fortnight; all resistance to the troops has ceased, and the Indians are returning to their agencies as rapidly as possible. —— In the trial of the District safe burglary case, Mr. Riddle closed his remarks and the taking of evidence was begun; Major Richards testified as to the manner in which the burglary was performed.

At the Protestant Episcopal General Convention a canon in reference to ritualism was presented by the Committee on Canons. — Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, returned and surrendered himself. — Oswald Ottendorfer accepted the nomination for Mayor. — Hugh Mc-Laughlin and Wm. E. Robinson had a political reconcilpation in Brooklyn. Archibaid M. Bliss was nomi-mated for Congress in Brooklyn. — The man who was assaulted by a barber died. \_\_\_\_ Gold, 110j. Thermometer, 52°, 62°, 55°.

The opening speech of the prosecution in the safe burglary case at Washington, and the evidence of the first witness, bring the story of the conspiracy again into view, and will afford our readers an opportunity to refresh their memories. The weight of the attack, so far, is against Harrington.

Official returns from Ohio do not differ from earlier reports in showing that the majorities are turned squarely around. The Democrats elect their Secretary of State by nearly the same majority that the Republican candidate received in 1872, and the Congressional delegation of 18 Republicans and 7 Democrats will be replaced by 13 Democrats and 7 Republicans.

A longing to see his wife and children has brought back Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City. He has surrendered himself, and is now in Hudson County Jail. The narrative of his flight and adventures is somewhat romantic, and his case will selves. Though the Governorshin be lost, there

doubtless excite a sympathy which it can

A dispatch from Boston states that the Custom-house of that city is to be reorganized. It also mentions that the plan for this change was devised by Collector Simmons and two Treasury agents, to be carried into execution by the Collector. The circumstance that "it is not the purpose of the reorganiza-"tion to secure removals," under such auspices does not seem surprising.

A Boston correspondent outlines the political situation in Massachusetts and describes the hopes and fears of the candidates and their supporters. The distinctive feature of this year's campaign appears to be that the Republican party has lost its great leaders, while a tendency to bolt is thinning its ranks. But the opposition is scarcely more fortunate in its nominees and is not certain of carrying any of the Congress Districts.

Gen. Miles contradicts the dispatches that told of disaster to his troops. The campaign is drawing to a close, and is successful. The Indians have been severely punished whenever they showed fight, and our troops closing in upon them gradually from all sides have compelled their return to the reservations. The few that will break through the "corral" will give little trouble hereafter. The plan of the campaign and its execution reflect credit on our army.

Whatever may be the merits of the case, there is something very suggestive of the whirigig of time and its revenges in the suit against Howe and Hummel, criminal lawyers, to have them debarred from practice. The private and personal affairs and history of one of the defendants are dragged into court after the edifying manner of criminal suits, and both sides throw pitch at each other with great heartiness. The sensations of a party to such a case must be quite different from those that have been experienced as counsel.

A proclamation is just issued under which the Election Commissioners in every county of South Carolina are to be changed and the new ones are to be, in each county, a Republican, an Independent Republican, and a Conservative. If this measure is carried out faithfully, it will go far to secure an honest election in that State. The friends of good government have to thank Gov. Moses for this proclamation; and it is a long while since they have had occasion to give thanks in that

Dr. Lyon Playfair, in his address before the British Social Science Congress, asserted, with a convincing reference to statistics, that peither in Scotland nor in England have the results of the sanitary measures been distinct and satisfactory. If any one of even approximate ability were to make a similar examination in this country, even more startling results would probably be obtained with less labor. Under such circumstances Dr. Playfair's remarks on the processes of purification should be carefully studied.

A great deal of interest attaches to the trial at Mobile of Col. Wetmore and other citizens of Sumter County. The suit is brought on the deposition of United States Marshal Hester that the accused had conspired to injure his person; but in opening the case it appears that subpoenas were issued a fortnight before the date of the alleged offense. If the outrage trials bring forth such revelations as this, and the curious recognition of Hester by ex-Admiral Semmes, not even the abundant arrests in Alabama may justify Senator Spencer's prediction and "give us the State."

Due credit should be given to Postmaster-General Jewell for good management of the stamped envelope contract from first to last. He was quick in perceiving the "straw bids" among the offers. When it became probable that the successful bidders would be behindhand in filling their contract, he brought a strenuous pressure to bear upon them which had a very hurrying effect. Finally, to cover all contingencies, it appears by a dispatch today that he has an arrangement with the former contractor by which deficiencies can be, in case of need, supplied. The Post-Office Department bids fair to become a model of Government service.

The crisis is approaching in the Episcopal Convention. The report of the Committee on Canons is presented, and made the special order for Monday at noon. It recommends a new canon against ritualistic practices, specifying the use of incense, presenting the crucifix, and the elevation and adoration of the elements. On the other side a memorial is presented bearing many names of note, such as John A. Dix and J. J. Astor, objecting to the passage of any canon on ritualism, chiefly on the ground that it would be a backward step toward ecclesiastical dogma and constraint. Postponing this subject till Monday has at least the merit of not distracting the Sabbath thoughts of the delegates with high

The English accountants who made a trip to this country to investigate the books of the Erie Railroad Company, as appears from copious extracts from our foreign files elsewhere printed, made a report by no means satisfactory to the stockholders and convertible bondholders. The accounts are represented by those experts to be quite as fallacious as they were asserted to have been by ex-Auditor Dunan. A little more daylight would be healthy for almost all our great railroad corporations. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that people are selling out of railroads and putting their money into United States bonds, and this they will continue to do. however the elections go.

Men of science find little to interest them in the eclipse of the moon that is to take place in the small hours, to-morrow morning. At least one student of the stars in this vicinity has declared his intention not to sit up for it. Ordinary people, however, who can scarcely hope to see more than three or four total eclipses in a lifetime, are not so fastidious, and if the sky is favorable will be amply repaid for their trouble if they take a look at the copper-colored disk which will be in the place of the moon from 21 minutes before till 13 minutes after 2 o'clock. Some interesting particulars concerning this eclipse, furnished by Prof. Simon Newcomb of the Naval Observatory, will be found in our Washington

The political contest in this State is reaching its last phase. The belief that Gen. Dix is hopelessly weighted has become almost universal; and the mere politicians among his supporters are already looking out for them-

may yet be hope, they think, for the Legislature, and thereby for the U. S. Senatorship. Accordingly they are busy arranging to trade off Dix for Assemblymen. It is wretchedly bad faith; but Gov. Dix does not now learn for the first time that he has heretofore received the support of the managing politicians, not because he was their favorite, but because they could not help themselves. They have always been ready to sacrifice him at the first justify the expediency of such a course, and moment when anything was to be made by it. They think that moment has come.

To-day is the last day of Registry. Until nine o'clock this evening the Registers sit, and, after that, citizens whose names are not recorded in their books will be unable to vote. At least one-fifth of the voters have as yet neglected to register. The record is 7.811 behind that of the corresponding day in 1872, though considerably ahead of that of last year, when the vote was light. The questions to be determined by this election are national in their character. The vote for Governor will be accepted as largely controlling the coming Presidential contest and the Third Term. Other issues, such as those of the Constitutional Amendments, come home to our persons and pockets and affect the whole machinery of State. The citizen of New-York who neglects to register deserves to be disfranchised, and robbed besides. All needed information as to places of registration and boundaries of districts will be found fully set forth in the official election advertisement printed on the 10th and 11th pages of this morning's TRIBUNE.

THE AMENDMENTS NOT SAFE.

We warn the friends of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution that their adoption by the people is not to be consummated without active work. The enemies of those amendments, the canal contractors, the lobbyists, the venal men who aspire to make merchandise of their votes at Albany, and the enemies of reform because it is reform, are not few in number, not lazy, and not unacquainted with the tricks of politics. Indeed, most of the machinery of our modern politics is of their invention, and by it they have made the honest masses of voters in both political parties little better than ciphers. Have the Council of Political Reform, the Chamber of Commerce, the Grocers' Board of Trade, and such organizations made arrangements to have ballots in favor of the amendments ready for voters in every voting district of the State? If not, let them set about the work. Let them be assured that ballots against the amendments, or at least against those which it is desired to defeat, will not be wanting. Many a voter will be deceived into voting a defective ticket. The complete ballot should contain twelve separate propositions, but what is easier than to print ballots omitting the provisions relating to the Legislature or canals? Voters must exercise great care or they will be deceived in this way.

In order that our readers may know what the amendments contain, we republish them this morning. The little opposition which is openly made to them is their strongest recommendation, yet the arguments in their favor have by no means been exhausted. We judge that in this vicinity the office-holders and politicians will work hard against the amendments to Article III., relating to the Legislature and its organization. One of the provisions in that article is that no member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State during the time for which he was elected, and another, that no person shall be eligible to the Legislature who within one hundred days of the election has been a member of Congress, a military or civil officer of the United States, or an officer under any city government. The amendments to Article III. also contain the provisions doing away with special legislation. Be sure the words "For the proposed amendment to article three, part first, 'Legislature 'and its organization,' sections 1 to 8, inclu-"sive," are on your ticket, and also the same

for sections 17 to 25, inclusive. Another important provision is the amendment to Article VII. allowing the Legislature to dispose of the Crooked Lake, Black River, Genesee Valley, and Chenango Canals by omitting them from the list of canals which that body is prohibited from selling or leasing. A large share of the two or three million dollars annually raised by taxation for canal purposes goes into these canals and toward the payment of damages caused by their breaks and overflows. To keep them in good order makes necessary an annual waste of one or two millions for work on them. To keep them in bad order the risk is incurred of payments equally large for damages. Hundreds of people derive a respectable income out of being damaged by the canal and acting as attorneys for individuals claiming to be thus damaged. They live by the overflow of the canals as the Egyptians do by that of the Nile. Be sure the words, "For the proposed "amendments to Article VII., 'finance and

'canals,'" are on your ticket. A restriction which will commend itself to most of the tax-payers throughout the State

SECTION 11 .- No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or m and of any individual, association or corporation, or become, directly or indirectly, the owner of stock in or bends of any association or corporation, of stock in or bonds of any association of corporation, nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law.

Be sure the words "For the proposed amendments to Article VIII., part one, being sec-'tions four and eleven 'relating to corpora-"'tions, local liabilities and appropriations' are on your ticket.

Finally, be sure you have a ticket and that your neighbor has one, even though you have to write it out. Do not put off this duty until the day of election, but set about it at once.

#### BONAPARTIST DISSENSIONS. There is a significant detail in the recent

successes of the French Republicans in the elections for vacancies in the Assembly. It forms a sequel to the contest for the Council General in Corsica, which first called public attention to the wide schism which has been opened in the Bonapartist faction. It will be remembered that Prince Napoleon (Jérome) was defeated in Ajaccio through the direct intervention of the Empress Eugénie and her son, and was thus in a manner cast outside of the party. It was at once inferred that the Chiselburst family would not stop there. It

rights to the succession. The only logical conclusion of the matter was for the Empress and her adherents to push their attack to its legitimate result and formally depose the Prince from his position in the dynasty. It was thought that his personal unpopularity, his lack of devoted followers, the noisy force of the Chiselhurst party in the press, and other like considerations, were enough to to discourage Prince Napoleon from making any energetic resistance.

But he has not chosen to submit in silence to this proscription, and friends have arisen in unexpected quarters to share his quarrel. In the recent elections for the Assembly the only pronounced Bonapartist candidate was the Duke of Padua, who was in fact the head and front of the Imperialist party in France, only second to Rouher as a party manager, and holding even a more important position than that shifty son of Auvergne by reason of his rank and property. He came boldly before the country as a thorough Bonapartist, vaunting his connection with the coup d'état, his close adhesion to the Empire, and to the family of Chiselhurst after the death of Napoleon III. He avowed himself a Septennalist for the time being, but said without disguise that he was in favor of the recall of Napoleon IV. to France as soon as Marshal MacMahon's term expired. He had no doubt of his election. He expected the entire Conservative vote would be cast in his favor. But to the surprise of every one, M. Maurice Richard, a member of the Cabinet under the Empire, came out against him in an energetic appeal against the tendencies of the Imperialist leaders who were proscribing Prince Napoleon and misleading the mind of the young Prince Imperial. It is reasonable to believe that this demonstration was not without its effect, for the Duke of Padua is defeated and M. Senard is elected in the Department of Seine-et-Oise. M. Delisse Engrand, who came forward far more modestly, and vailed his imperialist principles in MacMahonist professions, was successful in the Straits-of-Calais, the strongest Bonapartist District of France after Corsica.

The Red Prince may therefore consider himsider himself even with the party of the Empress for the reverse he suffered at their hands in Ajaccio. It would not be a surprise to any one if he should be induced by this attack upon him to go bodily over with his adherents to the cause of the Republic. His tendencies are all radical and democratic-as those of younger sons and flighty men of genius are apt to be. He would like very well to be a Republican and a man of the people, if at the same time he might be a Prince with a great income and a chance at the throne. His birth in the purple has been a sad hinderance to his career as a popular politician. He is a brilliant and feffective speaker, but his talents have rusted in inactivity, because the temper of his mind prevented him from being the advocate of the Empire, and his position and prospects prevented him from opposing it. Every year or two his impetuosity betrayed him into making an eloquent and indiscreet speech, which he was forced to expiate by a temporary retirement from public affairs, and a long yacht-cruise in Northern or Oriental seas. The Emperor, whom he heartily despised, could always control him by means of their lucrative cousinship. The indolent and luxurious life of a prince of the blood possessed too strong an attraction to be given up for any caprice of democracy or independence. It remains to be seen whether he still regards his contingent prospect of the imperial throne as worth an effort to retain it, or whether he will think the future offers more to a democratic orator than to an Emperor's cousin. At all events, it has been shown that he was not altogether so friendless and powerless as the Empress and M. Rouher imagined a month ago

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS - NEW-YORK. The Western elections have furnished an opportunity for a curious display of that barepoliticians still think it necessary to use with the people, in all critical cases. New-York Democrats who, up to the day of election, could find no words too harsh for the inflation policy of their party in Ohio and Indiana, suddenly broke out into 'pæans of victory when the returns came in, and have since been as dumb as oysters about the disgraceful platforms on which the victories were won. New-York Republicans, who had little to say about inflation before election, because their own party was nearly as bad as its opponent, have ever since insisted that the whole contest turned on rag-money, and held up the Western platforms as an awful warning of Jayne and Sanborn, and as the devoted what would happen in New-York if Tilden should be elected. Each pretense is essentially dishonest, and intelligent people know it; but the politicians and organs, on either side, continue to present it with brazen assurance, as if they supposed the people gudgeons, to bite at any bait. The fact is, that in neither Ohio nor Indiana

were party lines closely drawn on currency questions. In Indiana both platforms were irredeemably bad, and the contest for the leadership of the inflationists was almost evenly balanced between Morton and Voorhees. In Ohio the Republican platform was unsatisfactory, but better than that of the Democrats. The Democrats, however, in some cases, repudiated their platform, and the most conspicuous triumph they won in Ohio-that which reversed the usual heavy Republican majority in Cleveland-was secured on the unequivocal hard-money declarations of Henry B. Payne. It is possible that the vehement exhortations of The Cincinnati Enquirer, and the strong personal influence of Mr. Washington McLean, may have caused the campaign in Ohio to turn somewhat upon inflation, and have given the Democrats something of an advantage. In Indiana it is impossible that the result can have been affected in the slightest degree by any question of the currency. In both States it is clear that the real causes of the Democratic triumph were first a growing dissatisfaction with the course of the Administration; second, the fixed resolve to stamp out the presumption of a claim for a third term; and finally a growing disposition to hold party allegiance very lightly and to bolt unsatisfactory nominations. There were besides complications from the temperance question, which, especially in Ohio, had great

The Republican pretense that the Western victories are victories for inflation is, therefore, a shallow campaign trick. There is no more dangerous inflationist in the United States than Gov. Morton, who led the Indiana Republicans to defeat. There are few sounder hard money men than Judge Thurman, who, would not be wise to insult and humiliate the in spite of the adverse platform, may

influence.

the part of the Democrats to ignore the fact, that many of their candidates stood on the rankest inflation platforms. The whole canvass and result illustrate the utter lack of cohesion in both the National parties, and show very little else save the strong reaction against Grant.

THE SEASON OF RAMPAGE.

Falls now upon the crimson fringe of the flying October the flutter of unusual stationery, the printed "bugle blasts" with which the Committee rouses the apathetic voter to patriotic action. The poster and the handbill, the circular, the call, and the address fall as the leaves fall into the lap of Autumn, startling the sober citizen with reminders of his political privileges and duties and harrowing his feelings with conundrums of the gravest magnitude in type of the most serious and threatening character. The voice of the Committee is heard in the land. The man who saves his country and delivers the taxpayers from the grasp of plunderers and highwaymen leans gracefully at an angle of about forty-five against the bar of public opinion or some other and assuages his patriotic thirst with fluids of the most positive character while he declaims upon the subject of government, and his stately proboscis takes on the gorgeous hues of the American forest. "Headquar-'ters" break out with the most exasperating transparencies in the most unexpected places, or become confluent with the obtrusive saloon and the gilded gin mill. The reticent barkeeper recognizes the emer-

gency and throws statesmanlike remarks into the swirl of discussion that eddies and gurgles around him. Now able-bodied persons offer bets at various odds, and beefy-cheeked sovereigns indulge in prophecies. Political economists gather in corner groceries, and in full view of the painted exhortation "Do not 'spit on the stove," proceed to expectorate wildly as they contemplate the bruised and bleeding condition of the Republic. And now shortly will come from all the organs a full chorus of appeals in behalf of the "aged and infirm voter." Communities will be urged to look out for him, to see to him, to get him out early in the morning, to send for him with wagons and phaetons and hacks and stage-coaches, and to keep at work upon him till all of him has voted, and voted right. Young persons will be addressed in the most eloquent terms upon the subject of their rights and duties, and no man of any age, complexion, or condition will escape the inquiry, "Have you registered?" It will be flung in his face at breakfast, it will meet him at his place of business, he will encounter it on his return to his fireside, he will have it in his soup. Dead walls will follow him with it, the curbstones will throw it up at him, and wagons with transparencies will accompany him up and down town wherever he goes, with

the continual reminder. For ten days coming there will be, every day with a sort of increasing emphasis and loudness, the suggestion that the day is coming and growing nearer all the time. Bets will increase, noses grow redder, a great many persons in political life will, as Gen. Sharpe remarked the other evening, "feel the touch of "elbows," and a great many more elbows will be crooked and uplifted afterwards; the country will draw near utter destruction, and still nearer, and then the voting will begin, that is to finish everything and close the last chapter in history. After that the votes will be counted, and there will be bonfires, and perhaps guns, and the next day a great many disinterested persons will have the headache. It is more than likely, too, that the country will go right on afterward very much as though it had not been ruined. Let us hope so.

WILL THE MERCHANTS ELECT BUTLER'S MANT

The XIth Congressional District in this city was cut out in such a preposterous shape as to get the title of the grasshopper district, in order to adapt it to the single purpose of sending Mr. William A. Darling to Congress. faced misrepresentation which the working It embraces Murray Hill, and numbers among its voters a large proportion of our most influential citizens.

Mr. Darling has been persuaded to stand aside, and the Custom-house has put up in his stead Mr. Isaac H. Bailev. His friends have claimed that the nomination was equivalent to an election; but we doubt it, and we submit to the intelligent voters of the district that it is worth their while to prevent it. Mr. Bailey would go to Congress as the direct representative of all that is vicious in the Custom-house influence in our politics, as the opponent of the merchants in their fight against the moiety extortion, as the champion of the system , which produced follower and admirer of Gen. Butler. He is a believer in Butlerism, pure and simple, as the only proper means of controlling the Republican party in this city; and is more guided by the counsels of Butler than by those of any man living,-always excepting Thomas Murphy and the late Henry Clews. If the merchants of Murray Hill consent to be represented in Congress by such a man, they deserve their

The candidate opposed to him has not been specially prominent in politics, but he is a gentleman of untarnished reputation, a lawyer of good repute, and a soldier with an admirable record.

# HONEST PARTISANS.

The essential kinship which has of late become evident in the views of the best men on both sides of the party line was clearly shown last Wednesday night by the speeches made in New-Jersey by Senator Bayard and by the Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, the one an uncompromising Democrat and the other an equally thorough Republican. Mr. Bayard bad no hesitation in denouncing the repudiation and inflation heresies of a great number of his party in the West, and Mr. Phelps gave a straightforward account of his stewardship in Congress, dwelling especially upon those points in which he had thought proper to differ from his party. He set forth his views upon the Currency question, in which he sided with the President against the majority; upon the Louisiana election and his vote for McEnery; the late insurrection in New-Orleans, in which his sympathies were with the de facto Government: his action in relation to the Franking privilege and the subsidy to the Centennial, both of which he fearlessly opposed; and his vote against the Civil Rights bill, cast in opposition to his personal inclinations and party affiliations, but in obedience to his convictions of public duty.

It is one of the most cheering signs of the times that such an independent attitude as this can be assumed by men holding a leading place within party organizations. When a representative can follow his own conscience rather than the dictates of a caucus, and still Prince and still leave him his position in the fairly be reckoned the leader of the Ohio retain the respect and support of his adher-Napoleonic hierarchy and his presumptive Democracy. But it is equally dishonest on onts, can be a thoroughly honest man without

ceasing to be an honorable partisan, it will be better for both parties, and the country also.

One of the most curious discoveries made during recent investigation of the alms-houses of this State is that the paupers have an obstinate way of not dying. The average length of life after admission to their comfortable establishments is said to be twenty years, though the inmates are, upon entering, most of them, well advanced. Such is the advantage of being free from botheration, worry, fret, trouble, anxiety, disappointment, and the like things, the names of which may be found in Dr. Roget's Thesaurus. It was long ago settled by agreement of the moralists and the physiologists that fuss kills more than fever, and sends greater numbers to an untimely sepulcher. The real bills of mortality are the tradesman's. We die of our tailors, grocers, butchers, and shoemakers, and of our collectors of internal revenue. We perish of our great desire to take up our notes. We are the victims of too much heed of to-morrow. We expire of too much Dr. Franklin and Poor Richard. The wise pauper may say, if he takes the trouble of saying anything: "I have made snug harbor at last; I have all that the richest man is sure of-three meals daily, a bed nightly, and clothes to put on when I get up in the morning. Good-by, hope! I have no further occasion for your anchor, my lady! Farewell, care! You shall not kill me as you did the cat! Nothing to do but to live; and, by George, I will live as long as possible. Old boy, you have got into a good thing! Don't make a donkey of yourself by prematurely exhaling!" He doesn't, it seems-and why should he?

A benevolent fruit-raiser in Worcester, England, was recently much annoyed by little boys who stole his peaches, after the manner of such small adventurers. He one day saw a minute marauder go up into one of his trees. He was ready for the emergency, for he had provided a large stuffed dog which he placed at the foot of the tree, and then retired a little to watch the effect of his strategy. The little boy having filled his stomach and his pockets with fruit, was about to descend, when his affrighted eye rested upon the animal. First he tried blandishments, viz., whistling, coaxing. Then he tried the sterner dodges, viz., threatening, scolding. All was thrown away upon the stuffed dog, standing sternly there and never moving his stiff tail an inch to the right or the left. The little boy had never seen a dog like that, and after a while he understood that the peach tree must be his dormitory for the night. The hours dragged wearily on. The stuffed dog looked bigger and bigger in the dark. There was a plenty of peaches, but where was the little boy to find appetite ? In the morning the owner appeared and asked the little boy how he happened to be in the tree. Alas! not in the least regenerated by his sufferings, he answered that he had been chased by the dog and had ascended for safety! Why will little boys forget the thrilling story of Annanias and Sapphira 7 And what must have been the mingled emotions of wrath, mortification, and legs' ache which agitated that boy when he discovered the game which had been played upon his juvenile credulity!

There is a fresh candidate for vindication. He doesn't want office, but he insists that it is the duty of the people to vinucate him from charges on which he was legally arraigned, tried, convicted and punished. That Mr. Winchester Britton was justly driven out of the office he had prostituted to unworthy ends, every man who read the testimony knows. Gov. Dix gave him the fairest of hearings, weighed the evidence with long and patient consideration, and finally rendered a verdict which was as clear as it was damning. From the deserved disgrace of that removal Mr. Britton can never recover. It is an age of vindications; and every reprobate who has come to grief parades his sufferings and appeals to have the just sentence in his case reversed. But this nomination of Britton by the Democracy of Brooklyn is the most impudent thing the whole history of political whitewashing has ever displayed. It should constitute another strong sign of Republican success in Kings County.

The pamphlet edition of THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 23 is published this morning, and the numerous advance orders will be filled at once. This Extra contains lectures and letters not inferior in value and interest to any of those which in preceding numbers bave made THE TRIBUNE EXTRAS the most popular and widely-known scientific publication of the day. Prof. Tyndall's notable address at Belfast is presented in its most complete and satisfactory form, together with the arguments of Presidents McCosh and Miner in answer to the views of the English philosopher. Prof. Huxley discusses at length whether Animals are Automatons, and Prof. Richard Owen reviews Man's Earliest History, in the light of the latest discoveries in Egypt and the most recent researches of science. The pamphlet will be mailed to any address on receipt of 20 cents. Prof. Tyndall's address alone, in the cheapest form heretofore accessible, has cost 50 cents.

For news read the weekly papers. Here is a weekly and weakly sheet edited by a Brooklyn D. D., denouncing the Sherman wedding as a "sur render" to "Romanism," and making the following startling announcement: "It is a significant fact that, on the same week, the country learns that the direction of the army is taken from him (Gen. Sherman), and the General of the Army goes to St. Louis to reside. The people will rejoice. They feel that this country is not safe in the hands of a man who surrenders to superstition and bows down to the false gods of Romanism." The complacent and delightful ignorance of this even the fool-killer in his daily rounds would not be so cruel as to disturb. And yet, no doubt, this reverend editor has acquaintances who read the daily papers, and could tell him that the country never has been exactly "in the bands" of Gen. Sherman, and that "the direction of the army" was not "taken from him" during that or any other week.

When Mr. Mantilini, having been arrested for debt, was writhing in agony on the carpet, he was told that the amount due was so many pounds, so many shillings, and "six pence." "The six pence be dem'd!" said Mr. Mantilini, and, no doubt, he experienced great relief from the improper observation. We are reminded of this by reading one of Kellogg's Louisiana tax notices, sent to a firm in New-Orleans. It was a summons to pay State tax, \$168; special parish tax, \$468 50; parish tax, \$232; school tax, \$29; Kearney tax, \$23-" This Notice 25 cents!" Perhaps the parties were ready to pay State, special. parish, school tax, and Kearney tax with philosophical firmness; but when they came to that "25 cents," was it the straw which snapp'd the camel's spine f Or did they go off in a grand guffaw and say, "The 25 cents be dem'd !"

Love laughs at lexicographers as well as at locksmiths, and an epistle utterly wanting in orthography may yet be full of the tenderest significance There is a dear young creature in Leavenworth. She may not be beautiful; she may not be accom plished; she may not be a form of life and light, which seen becomes a part of sight; but she knowe the essentials which go to the making of a first class love letter, as well as the next woman, and perhaps better. For could the next woman, however full of the thrills and throes and the other thingamies of passion, beat this short, sweet letter of the Leavenworth lady: "Dere Jon-cometafpastate." For the honor of mannood we trust that " Jon," at Sh. 30m. p. m. or a. m., was promptly there.

There was a man in Oswego, Kansas, who thought that he had fallen into a fat thing. He discovere a well full of medical water on his premises. He had it analyzed, and it gave iodine. bicarbonate of potash, chloride of lime, and compound extract of buchu, with a trace of old Dr. Townsend's sarsaparilla. The fortunate owner began to think of building a hotel, and in his mind's eye he saw no end of rheumatic and dyspeptic patients from all parts of the country playing bluff and drinking the water. Alas! an enemy examined that well a little closer. Two defunct cats were there, and an equally defunct rabbit added to the potency. The hotel will not be built.